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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. VII, NO. 216

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1968 (QAUS 18, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AFS. 4

EGYPT REPORTED WILLING TO TAKE BACK UN FORCE

UNITED NATIONS Dec. 9 (AP).—The UAR was reported Sunday to have told the United States it is willing to accept another UN force in connection with general settlement of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Diplomatic sources said it did so in a seven-point statement of position that Egyptian Ambassador Mohammad Awad el-Kony gave U.S. Ambassador J.R. Wiggins Thursday.

They said the Egyptian settlement replied to seven points Secretary of State Dean Rusk had made to Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad in discussion of a possible settlement in New York last month.

The diplomatic sources said Egypt now was ready to have a new UN force to supervise Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and then be stationed between the two sides at places that would be agreed upon, including Sharm el Sheikh on the straits of Tiran.

They said el-Kony stated that position to Wiggins in response to a suggestion from Rusk to Riad that the Israeli troops now at Sharm el-Sheikh should be replaced by a UN force.

Supported by the big powers, Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden as UN special representative to the Middle East is seeking a settlement under a 1962 Security Council resolution prescribing Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory, Arab non-belligerency toward Israel, Israeli use of international waterways and solution of the Arab refugee problem.

The informants said the American-Egyptian exchange on other points ran like this:

The United States said Israel should withdraw from Sinai, Egypt declined to settle separately from other Arab countries but said that in a general settlement it was willing to carry out all parts of the resolution if Israel would, too.

The United States said Egypt should end its state of belligerency with Israel, Egypt said it was willing to do that as soon as Israel withdrew from all the Arab territories.

The United States suggested that each Arab refugee be polled on whether he wanted to go back to Israel or take compensation.

Egypt said the refugee question should be settled in accordance with past General Assembly resolutions which call for such a choice.

The United States said Egypt should accept the principle of free Israeli navigation through the straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal. Egypt noted that the resolution provided for freedom of navigation in international waterways and said it was willing to implement that provision if all other provisions were implemented too.

The United States said the big powers should agree to limit arms shipments to the Middle East. Egypt said it had to look after its security.

The United States said Egypt and Israel should sign a single statement of their obligations to each other. Egypt said it was ready to give the president of the Security Council a signed statement of the obligations it was willing to fulfill and Israel should

Asghar Khan asks Ayub to quit

LAHORE, Dec. 9, (AFP).—Air Marshal Asghar Khan, independent opposition leader, called yesterday for the resignation of President Ayub Khan and state-appointed governors two months before a general election to ensure "fair competition" for these posts.

The supreme court chief justice and high court judges could fill the positions in a caretaker capacity until the election results were known, he said.

Speaking at a mass meeting organized here by the Pakistan democratic movement Air Marshal Asghar Khan was given a warm welcome by a huge crowd including students with banners calling for the repeal of emergency measures and the controversial university ordinance.

He said later that he had formally sought permission to meet Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, detained president of the Pakistan People's Party, in jail to discuss the national situation.

He considered such a meeting important because of President Ayub's view that the opposition should offer an alternative programme to that of the government.

But, since he was told that he could only meet Bhutto in the presence of a police official, he had declined as "this would defeat the very object of such a meeting". However he would continue to try and arrange a private meeting.

10 Bomb attacks hit France in week

PARIS, Dec. 9, (AP).—Three new bomb attacks, the work of either political terrorists or gangsters, rattled Paris Sunday, hours after President Charles de Gaulle urgently summoned his security chief to halt "these exhibitions".

The blasts, including one that tore apart a Renault-owned bar restaurant on the Champs Elysees, brought to 10 the number of bombings in France in the last seven days. Three persons have been injured.

Police blamed left-wing student splinter groups for at least four of the attacks involving the Renault property and three banks, but other sources said criminal elements with scores to settle may have planted some of the explosives.

Concerned about security because of France's monetary troubles and the Vietnam peace talks here, de Gaulle was understood to have told Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin to order strict security measures that include street corner searches

of automobiles and identification checks of crowds leaving subways and waiting for buses.

The bombing wave was unlike anything the country had seen since the terrorism surrounding France's role in the Algerian war that ended in 1962.

The Champs Elysees blast at 3:30 a.m. smashed in an immense plate glass window, wrecked a bar, and damaged part of an exhibition of classic automobiles in the Renault pub—a combination show room and eating place.

Police said more than two pounds of plastic explosive had been set with a timing device in a bathroom ceiling.

Around midnight, a gasoline bomb was thrown into the Paris headquarters of the Gaullist political party, causing light damage. Another bomb, hurled at a cafe, broke only a window.

But authorities linked the Renault bombing with plastic bombs touched off at three banks early Saturday

morning, and three more attacks against property of the Citroen auto firm on October 28.

Police reasoned that the terrorist groups, by striking at symbols of national economic power, sought to focus public attention on persons they consider to be responsible for speculation against the franc and the national monetary crisis.

A 21-year-old girl student was found injured near one of blasted banks and she was being questioned at a hospital about any connection she might have with the series of attacks.

Thursday, bombs exploded at Renault plants in Lyon and Besancon. Damage was light. Two other bombs went off Thursday in Bastia, Corsica, destroying a building being renovated for use as a municipal office building. This attack was thought the work of Corsican autonomists demanding greater authority over local affairs from the French government.

Home briefs

KABUL, Dec. 9, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi yesterday morning in Gulistan Palace.

KABUL, Dec. 9, (Bakhtar).—Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed left Kabul for Bangkok yesterday to participate in a ministerial meeting of the ECAFE member nations on economic cooperation among the Asians. President of the Economic Cooperation Department at the Planning Ministry, Habibullah Habib, will also participate in three day meeting which begins on Wednesday.

KABUL, Dec. 9, (Bakhtar).—President of the Afghan Air Authority, Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, and his wife left for a two week visit to India at the invitation of Delhi government to observe civil aviation installation and Tourism Department activities.

KUNDUZ, Dec. 9, (Bakhtar).—The Kunduz Teacher Training College had 88 graduates included in the first batch. The school was established three years ago to train primary school teachers for Kunduz and nearby provinces.

KUNDUZ, Dec. 8, (Bakhtar).—The Spinjar Company has exported nearly 4000 tons of cotton to the USSR and Czechoslovakia during the first six months of the current year.

KABUL, Dec. 9, (Bakhtar).—Reports from central occupied Pashoonistan say that Peshawar resident Sharif Ahmad Khan has recently been detained by the Pakistani authorities for campaigning for independence of Pashoonistan.

British pot smokers stir up Parliament, Scotland Yard

LONDON, Dec. 9, (Reuters).—An authoritative appeal for softer penalties for marijuana smokers has stoked up the smouldering drugs issue in Britain.

The appeal came at a time when the drug-pot, cannabis, marijuana, hashish: call it what you like was back on the front pages. Beatle John Lennon and pop singer Georgia Fame joined the ranks of those who have trooped into the dock accused of possessing it, and police arrested 22 people in a series of raids and grabbed 4,000 sterling worth of the drug.

The marijuana issue even reached the House of Lords, with 71-year-old Lady Wootton of Abinger, chairman of a government-appointed sub-committee examining drug dependence one of the central figures.

Their recommendations to the government came as a bombshell: softer penalties for smokers, but stiffer penalties for the people who "push" the drug.

They did not go as far as bending to some demands to legalise marijuana smoking, but their findings were enough to anger police and health officials.

Peter Brodie, Scotland Yard's assistant commissioner in charge of crime, was on the committee but dissented from its findings. He has written to Home (Interior) Secretary James Callaghan opposing any drastic cut in penalties.

The Reverend John McNichol, founder of the National Association of Drug Addiction, said he

thought pot smoking should still be considered a serious offence.

But the committee got firm support from Dr. Max Giat, Britain's representative of the World Health Organisation. He said: "I feel that the punishment for the possession of marijuana is out of proportion to the offence."

At present, the maximum penalties are 10 years in prison and a 1,000 sterling fine.

While 24-year-old schoolteacher Stephanie Sweet was asking the House of Lords to make a ruling on her own case—a ruling that could lead to a change in the laws if it goes in her favour.

Last year, she let a farmhouse to students who smoked cannabis in it. She was convicted of "being concerned in the management of premises used for cannabis smoking"—although the court accepted that she did not know what was going on there.

Miss Sweet wants the lords to quash her conviction. If they do, the government may have to think again about a law which finds people guilty of allowing their houses to be used for pot smoking, even if they are not aware of it.

Another episode in the drug saga was the recent appearance in Marylebone court of millionaire Beatle Lennon, 29, and his 34-year-old Japanese girlfriend Yoko Ono, accused of possessing cannabis.

Nixon said to have decided on cabinet appointees

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, (AFP).—President-elect Richard Nixon has "basically" decided on the composition of his cabinet and will announce appointees' names later this week, his director of communications, Herbert Klein, disclosed in a television interview here Sunday.

Klein added that: "The effort will be made to have a democratic or democratic in a very high post." He said the Republican administration could include democrats in lower level posts as well.

The President-elect's major objectives, Klein affirmed, was to assure national unity.

Meanwhile, informed sources said Nixon planned to break with precedent and announce his entire cabinet in a single radio-television statement, probably Tuesday or Wednesday.

Reports from Palm Springs, California, where Nixon has just spent two days conferring with the nation's 24 Republican state governors, indicated the following probable cabinet choices:

Secretary of state: Douglas Dillon, President Kennedy's treasury secretary and a former ambassador to France. Former governors William Scranton and Thomas Dewey have also been mentioned for state though both have said they did not want to return to public life.

Secretary of defence: Democratic Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson of Washington state. Jackson's name remained in the forefront of speculation for the Pentagon post despite reports from Washington that he had been offered it and turned it down.

Treasury secretary: David Keene, a Chicago banker, or William McChesney Martin, Federal Reserve Board chairman.

Health, education and welfare: California Lt. gov. Robert Finch.

Housing and urban affairs: Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a leading

Democratic thinker on the urban crisis and former adviser to President Kennedy.

Transportation: Massachusetts governor John Volpe.

Commerce: Michigan governor George Romney.

Labour: James Reynolds, the current under secretary of labour.

Interior: Montana's outgoing governor Tim Babcock or Colorado governor John Love.

Stewart hopes to get Reuter reporter released

LONDON, Dec. 9, (AFP).—British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, said last night he is to re-examine the whole matter surrounding the detention in Peking of Reuter's correspondent Anthony Grey.

Speaking at Heathrow airport on his return from a 12 day visit to India and Pakistan, Stewart said he had cut short the visit by two days because of "a number of pressing problems".

He said he believed that the government had done everything there were any grounds to believe would be helpful for Grey.

"We have made our attitude very clear", he said. Britain had been working for a better relationship with the People's Republic of China and in the past few months, three British subjects held in detention, had been released.

"So there were some grounds for hoping we were making progress."

Stewart also said of the "Soviet warning" note to Britain last week: "I think they are uneasy about world reaction to what they did in Czechoslovakia, and that they are trying to thrust the responsibility elsewhere."

He said the Russians had always tried to represent NATO as an aggressive alliance—"despite the fact that in its 20 years' existence, NATO has not invaded anyone."

Iraqis march against recent Israeli attacks

BAGHDAD, Dec. 9, (Hsinhua).—A mammoth demonstration was held by tens of thousands of Iraqi workers, peasants, teachers, students and people from other walks of life, here in angry protest against large-scale bombing of Jordan by Israel. The demonstrators warmly acclaimed the brilliant victory of shooting down seven Israeli planes by the anti-aircraft units of the Iraqi armed forces stationed at the Jordanian front.

The demonstrators carried hundreds of placards inscribed with: down with imperialists—zionist conspiracies against the Arab nation exclamation, glory to the fighters at the front exclamation, no peace talks, no negotiations, no peaceful solutions but people's revolution and armed struggle exclamation, we stand on the side of the Palestinian commando fighters exclamation, shaking their fists, the infuriated demonstrators shouted again and again: We reject the UN Security Council's resolution on the Palestinian issue exclamation, people's liberation war is the only way to recover the usurped lands exclamation, give us weapons, we want war, war exclamation.



The female lion in the Kabul Zoo died while giving birth. Neither of the two cubs survived. Kabul Zoo received two three year old lions from the Federal Republic of Germany in 1966 and sources close to the zoo said it is expected that Cologne Zoo or some other European zoo will send another female lion to Kabul Zoo. The male lion (left) is in good health, but a little thoughtful these days, the sources said.

The female lion took the Kabul Zoo staff by



a surprise because they did not know about her pregnancy. Recently the lion was not feeling well and ate less than usual. But no signs of pregnancy were noticed. The Department of Zoology of the College of Science will stuff the skin of the lion and place this visitor to Afghanistan alive, a Zoo source said. The zoo however, had a happier event with birth of a new deer (right).

Photo by Muqim, The Kabul Times



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Food For Thought

Life is adventure in experience, and when you are no longer greedy for the last drop of it, it means no more than that you have set your face, whether you know it or not, to the day when you shall depart without a backward look.

Donald Pearce

Developing tourist resorts

While one can never exaggerate the importance of tourism for the developing country like Afghanistan the Tourist Bureau has been forced to cut down on publicity abroad due to the lack of accommodation for the avalanche of tourists that such a publicity is likely to stimulate.

The problem of accommodation is already being solved at least in the capital. There was time when a foreign visitor did not have much choice except to stay in the only hotel in Kabul or with friends and relatives.

Right now there are at least 25 hotels in Kabul. Admittedly they are not all first class accommodation but this is not what an average tourist is after. So long as a hotel is not very expensive, fairly comfortable and centrally located a tourist is happy. The main problem is what a tourist should do after getting here.

Generally speaking there are four types of tourists: the curious one who wants to extract some kind of intellectual value for every minute or penny they spent in a foreign country, the relaxing type, who wants to get away from it all, the rich tourists, and the hippies. Of these four the relaxing type may be considered average and constantly increasing in number.

Life in affluent societies with all its hazards, speed and noise tends to create a craving for peace and tranquillity for relaxation and change. Afghanistan can offer plenty of this providing some steps are taken to organise things in a better way.

For instance some of the most scenic spots in the country are inaccessible at the present due to rough roads. Certain areas of the country are accessible only by walking or on a horse back such as the Pamirs.

The average tourist will almost certainly be interested in travelling to spots like Fozabad, or Nooristan. It is here that the development of subsidiary roads become very important so that these remote areas may be linked to the paved highways.

The development of resorts such as hunting, skiing, horse riding is another step that must be taken for the general promotion of tourism. Certain parts of Afghanistan are known to have excellent natural hot springs whose mineral contents are known to cure various kinds of skin diseases.

There are a number of such springs in Obeh near Herat and Istaf near Kabul. It is possible to build some sort of a resort around these springs so that a tourist may be able to spend a week or ten days relaxing, and finding sports and amusement opportunities as well.

The World Bank President, Robert McNamara, who recently visited Afghanistan was struck by the possibilities of developing a sound tourist industry here. It is in the middle of hot summer it is possible to ski on the slopes of the Hindukush why not build a ski resort. We are certain that if a sound plan for developing such resorts is presented to the World Bank for appropriate loans it will be given favourable consideration.

Self-determination

The meaning of Pashtoonistan

By Rohullah Farzayee

Following is the first of a series of five articles commenting on a Pakistan Times feature on Afghanistan and Pashtoonistan. The article published on September 1 and entitled "My Kabul Diary" was written by Pakistan Times editor Z. A. Suleri.

During the celebrations of the beginning of the 50th year of Afghan independence a number of our Pakistani brethren visited Afghanistan. One of them, Z. A. Suleri, a well-known journalist, published an article on his return in the Pakistan Times of September 1 entitled "My Kabul Diary".

The contents of the article proved to be extremely important. The newspaper had indicated that the views expressed in the article did not necessarily represent those of the Pakistan Times, but in a country where the press is wholly controlled by the government such a remark may be interpreted to mean any favourable remark about Afghanistan in this article does not bind the Pakistani government.

In his article Mr. Suleri claims and says that he found no consensus of opinion about the problem of Pashtoonistan in Afghanistan. We would like to point out that leaders of Pashtoonistan perfectly know their land comprises all those territories (whether tribal or otherwise) which are inhabited by a majority of Pashtoons and which Pakistani government proclaims to be her legal possession.

The future of Pashtoonistan as an autonomous or independent state is entirely a matter for the people of Pashtoonistan to decide. Unfortunately their wishes have never been officially ascertained so far by the Pakistani authorities.

The Pakistani government instead of facing the leaders of Pashtoonistan around a conference table has tried in the past 21 years to curb their wishes by all possible means.

Thus the erstwhile NWFP, the tribal area, as well as the Quetta and Pishin region and its Pashtoon inhabited areas are a part of Pashtoonistan. The Baluch, the wishes of whom have never been ascertained, also have the full right to live according to their own will in the areas where they are in a majority.

This is the reason why the Pashtoon and Baluch have joined hands to support each other's claim. This solidarity is nothing new and has existed since time immemorial, especially from the beginning of their common fight against British occupation.

The Pashtoons and the Baluch are not Indians, nor is their language Indian. Where the Punjabi language has a common Prakrit root with Bengali, there are no ties between Pashtoo or Baluchi with Punjabi. The culture, traditions and way of life of the Pashtoons and the Baluch totally differ from those of the Punjab and other peoples of Indo-Pakistani sub-continent.

Suleri has remarked that there is a demand for the merger of Pashtoonistan with Afghanistan. If Suleri came to know of any such section of Afghan opinion, it is merely indicative of the freedom of press and expression in Afghanistan.

But Suleri should know beyond any doubt that the government and the overwhelming majority of the people of Afghanistan hail the existence and stabilisation of Pakistan and can never imagine the possibility of the merger, for instance, as Suleri claims of Pakistani Punjab with Indian Punjab.

Nor is it considered that the right of self-determination by seven million Pashtoons will result in Pakistan's annihilation. Suleri has also stated that the Afghans have "the ambition to wear the British mantle in the tribal area in order to resurrect the scheme of greater Afghanistan".

Here again he has perhaps forgotten that it was the Afghans who in the past carried the blessings of the great religion Islam to the Indo-Pak sub-continent. It was these very Afghan Mujahids and Ghazis who for more than a century bravely fought the world's strongest colonial power which had subjugated all of India including the Punjab.

And again it was the Afghans who gave shelter to Maulawi Barkatullah and Obeidullah Sindhi on their migration to Afghanistan before the Afghan war for independence started who together with Mahendra Pratap, established a provisional government of free India in exile.

It was an Afghan king, the late Amanullah, who after the 1919 war of independence, on the signing of the treaty of mutual recognition with the British on November 22, 1921, said at a meeting on December 1, 1921 in the presence of R. C. Dobbs, the British envoy in Kabul: "So long as Britain goes on usurping the religious rights of the Moslems and Hindus of India and so long as they continue their hostile and inimical attitude towards the Moslem world, including Turkey, there cannot be any friendship between Afghanistan and Britain". King Amanullah also said to the British representative: "Our Pashtoon brethren on the frontier cannot be separated from us". Then he asked Dobbs to convey his views to King George of England as a reply to the telegram which the latter had sent on the occasion of the signing of the treaty and in which he had expressed sentiments of friendliness.

Later His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nader Shah who was praised by Allama Iqbal said on the opening of the Afghan parliament in September, 1931: "It should not go unsaid that the question of free tribal area (Sarhad Azad) is one of the most important issues between the Afghan and the British governments. Afghanistan is not, care-free as regards the attitude of the tribal people among themselves and with the government of India."

"The tribal people are one with us on the basis of Islam and common nationhood. The British government has perhaps witnessed and experienced for the last so many years the feelings of sympathy which the tribal people have for Afghanistan and vice versa."

"We also cannot at any cost deny the feelings of sympathy for them and the difficulties faced by the free tribal people will undoubtedly have repercussions in Afghanistan. That is why we always wish for the welfare of the tribal people."

Given the facts, there is no question of Afghanistan wearing "the British mantle" in order to acquire territorial gains. But there is undoubtedly a successor to British expansionist policy in this region.

Part II. "Who Wears Dobbs' Mantle?"

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heyward* carried an editorial entitled "The Question of Pashtoonistan from the viewpoint of the people of Afghanistan".

The people of Afghanistan who have very close linguistic and ethnic ties with the people of Pashtoonistan have supported the right, and aspiration of their Pashtoon brethren not only during the past 21 years but also at the time of the British rule over undivided India and have always condemned acts and gestures undermining their freedom and aiming at their subjugation, it said.

Those Pashtoonists who could not tolerate the atrocities of the colonialists and preferred to take refuge in Afghanistan were received here with open arms and provided with all living conveniences.

The editorial continued that the government of Pakistan considering itself the inheritor of the British government has always tried to play down and conceal the legitimate demands of the people of Pashtoonistan for their right to self-determination by pretending that the freedom movement in occupied Pashtoonistan is being incited by a limited number of official and non-official persons in Afghanistan, yet as time goes by the realist and justice loving nation of the world are beginning to understand the true nature of the struggle and by now the government of Pakistan is fully aware of the fact that the entire people of Afghanistan are supporting the rights of their Pashtoonistani brethren.

One fact that stands out in support of this claim, said the editorial, is the resolution passed at the General Assembly of Afghanistan convened four years ago for the ratification of the country's new constitution.

The grand assembly expressed support for the right of the people of Pashtoonistan in very clear and unmistakable terms and called on the government of Afghanistan not to withhold any efforts for the realisation of these rights.

It is on this basis of this resolve of the Afghan nation that every government includes support for the right of the people of Pashtoonistan in its policy and accepts it as a responsibility. That is why we can say whatever step the government of Afghanistan takes in consent and support of the entire people of Afghanistan.

The Afghan nation considers support for the right of the people of

Pashtoonistan as their moral obligation because they see nothing separating them except the imposed and evil Durand Line.

Besides the people of Pashtoonistan have rendered valuable assistance, in spite of the fact that they were under strong British pressure for the restoration of Afghanistan's independence as also in delivering the country from lawlessness which threatened our very nationhood.

Our support for them will continue until the time they attain their rights the way they want it, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the production or rather lack of production of the Langak factories. When the factories were

opened a few years ago there was a great deal of optimism prevailing at the time. Some even guessed that in a few years time we would be able to produce our own cars.

The problems of spare parts at least not so sophisticated ones would be solved. But although several years have passed since that time these hopes do not seem to have materialised.

The editorial said one of the problems might be the inavailability of raw materials. It said some of the old machinery can be used to provide steel at least for experimental production of certain needed items and hoped that the factories would pull its socks up and start moving.

World Press

The *New York Times* said Wednesday that indications which confront Scranton in the Middle East "point toward a breakdown in peace efforts and an early renewal of large scale conflict".

Serious new violations of the Middle East ceasefire by both Jordan and Israel and the prospective withdrawal, at least temporarily, of United Nations peace envoy Jarring herald a major foreign policy crisis for the new Nixon administration early next year. The indicators that will confront Nixon's foreign policy advisers, William Scranton, on his visit to the area this week point toward a breakdown in peace efforts and an early renewal of large-scale conflict between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

In view of the coming changeover in Washington and of Jarring's plan to call on the disputants once more next month—after a period of reflection and careful reconsideration of their respective positions—it is doubtful that any useful purpose could be served at this time by another UN Security Council meeting on the Mideast.

But if either Israel or Jordan insist on a session to air the latest charges and countercharges, it is essential that the Council deal even-handedly with the gross violations on both sides—Jordan's open connivance with commandos operating against Israel from Jordanian soil and Israel's flagrant forays into Jordanian territory. Both sides deserve condemnation for new acts of war and for their continuing

failure to respond in good faith to the Jarring mission.

Meanwhile it is important that the outgoing and incoming administrations in Washington coordinate their Middle East policies, reaffirming American support for the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967. If the current drift away from peace continues, Nixon will have to be prepared with fresh American initiatives to help uphold the world organisation's mandate.

Another war in the Middle East, where the United States and the Soviet Union are now both deeply involved, is simply unthinkable.

The influential *Cair* daily *Al-Ahram* writes that the latest development of the Middle East situation "reaffirms Israel's responsibility for making impossible all efforts being made to achieve a peaceful solution of the crisis."

The mission of United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring, the paper underlines is again facing failure because Israel is "not only resorting to manoeuvres on the diplomatic level, but is also intensifying her aggressive acts on all fronts".

This shows Israel's determination to dictate her conditions from the positions of an aggressor while leaving us no alternate but to double our efforts for restoring the usurped rights before an inevitable confrontation takes place," says *Al-Ahram*.

Defining aggression

Afghan delegate urges inclusion of all use of force

Following is a statement on the question of defining aggression delivered by A. W. Siddiq, representative of Afghanistan to the sixth committee of the 23rd session of the United Nations General Assembly 25 November 1968.

The task of defining aggression which is indeed defining one of the central concepts of the security system of the United Nations Charter, which has been entrusted to the Special Committee, is in the view of the Afghan delegation a very important and difficult task. Due to the importance of this question the international community has been engaged on and off with this question both in the League of Nations and in the United Nations, since its inception.

The fact that the question is not an easy one in our view should not be used as an argument for the further postponement of the codification and progressive development of this very important concept of the Charter, which has ominous implications for the future of the rule of law in international affairs.

This question, in our view, besides its fundamental importance for the small nations, as a result of the recent events in the international scene has become just as important for the major powers and consequently for the international community as a whole.

My delegation is pleased to see that the report of the Special Committee on the question reflects a constructive and serious debate and that conditions were favourable for the further progress of the work of

the Special Committee.

The majority of the members of the Committee have spoken in favour of drafting a definition of this important issue, but due to the lack of time it was not feasible to complete its task.

My delegation believes that a definition of aggression acceptable to the majority of the members of the international society including the big powers would greatly serve the cause of peace and friendly relations among states and would render a vital service to the prevention of the most serious crime against humanity.

The Special Committee while taking into consideration its mandate on the basis of resolution 2330 (XXII) should be engaged in studying different aspects of the question in order to find a generally acceptable solution.

We have studied the three draft proposals embodied in the report of the Special Committee. We believe that the 13 Power draft proposal which has been presented as a compromise text provides a good basis for the future work of the Special Committee. However, my delegation deems it necessary to make some general comments in this regard.

It is evident that a legal definition of aggression would greatly serve the cause of maintaining peace and security among states as well as serving as a guide for the future course of action to be followed by the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council which is the principal organ of the United Nations system in determining aggression and carrying out the necessary action on the basis of the Charter. Therefore, it is important that the United Nations' principal organ's discretionary power be emphasised by any formula defining aggression.

My delegation supports the view of the majority of the members of the Special Committee that the definition of aggression should be a mixed type, based on certain criteria, while enumerating specific acts.

Regarding the scope and concept of aggression we agree with the view expressed in the Special Committee that prior importance should be attached to armed aggression or direct use of force. However, in the view of my delegation it is of utmost importance that the definition should include all methods of using force, including economic and political aggression.

As a result of the growing gap between the developed and developing countries throughout the world, the economically developed countries are in a position to exercise pressure on the weaker states, thus depriving them of the economic resources derived from the fair practice of international trade and consequently endangering their security.

The worst form of this has been practised by economic blockade of countries where as a result of their geographical location such a blockade has been possible. It is quite apparent that such action will lead to the same consequences as armed intervention in the affairs of another state.

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Vietnam comes first

Likely policies of U.S. president-elect

What effect will Nixon's victory have on the world? The most immediate issue is Vietnam. One thing became abundantly clear during the elections that the American people want peace. The decision by President Johnson to stop bombing the North almost gave Humphrey victory. Nixon found it necessary to say he would end the war; he left the hawks among the voters to think he meant this by more destructive weapons, the doves to hope that he meant it by negotiation. In fact, it will be by negotiation; the American people will not stomach intensified war.

For a time Saigon held out, refusing to sit with the NLF and finally they must do what America wants. They are utterly dependent on America. The negotiations will go on a long time, but eventually the American troops will be withdrawn and there will be free elections, internationally supervised in the South. In effect there will be a reversion to the Geneva Agreement. The war will

be seen to have been the most unnecessary conflict in which a Great Power has ever engaged.

What will be the result of Nixon's victory in wider spheres of world politics? I would guess a withdrawal towards isolationism except vis-a-vis Soviet Union and China. Nixon will keep America ahead in the arms race with Russia and if China becomes belligerent will respond more directly than via Vietnam or another small neighbour. South America will remain an American interest. Indeed, I think there will be an understanding by the two Great Powers—U.S. and USSR—that each shall have a free hand in their respective spheres—Washington in the Americas, Moscow in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Western Europe will increasingly have to look after itself.

And what of the Middle East, India and Africa? I expect America and Russia to do a deal in the Middle East, America exerting an influence on Israel, Russia on Egypt. Both sides dependent on arms. The Arabs will obtain the withdrawal of Israeli troops to the old frontiers, except perhaps Jerusalem and the Syrian heights, and Israel the right of transit through the Suez Canal and the Akaba Gulf.

There need not be formal Arab recognition of Israel; an acceptance of non-belligerency could give the same degree of stability as there is between West and East Germany. The one doubt is whether the Palestinian guerrillas will accept this. Guerrilla fighting has become a new factor in the world, in Nagaland and Southern Africa no less than in Jordan.

The most dangerous outlook for America is the new consciousness of power by its Negro population. There is good and bad in the strengthening Black Power movement. The good feature is the consciousness of the Negroes that equality must be won by

(Continued on page 4)

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AMERICAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION VOLUNTEERS HELP HOSPITALS

"Founded in 1964, American Women's Association of Kabul (AWA) came up with a philosophy of helping Afghan women in various fields of life and encouraging them to become more involved in the concerns of their community as well as to coordinate welfare and social services and to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the Afghan and American communities," said Mrs. Kenneth Howe, the Association's president.



Mrs. Kenneth Howe

The AWA has approximately 145 regular and associate members and an annual budget of almost Af. 200,000 from which different committees draw their funds to help Afghan women and Kabul hospitals.

"Since the basic principles of both the Afghan and American women's volunteer associations are the same to help Afghan women improve their living and health conditions, we would be very delighted and we are eager to establish a close relation with the Afghan Women's Volunteer Association and, if possible, to set up joint programmes," said Mrs. Howe.

"We are also looking forward to take part in the activities of newly established Afghan Family Guidance Association upon the request of the association."

Mrs. Howe, who had played a very active role in the association's expansion has been serving as its president since last May. She has an MA in education and upon her arrival in Kabul 18 months ago she

taught English at the school of Afghan Women's Institute for four months.

Explaining the difference between regular and associate members of AWA Mrs. Howe said "regular members are Americans who are eligible to take an official position while associate members are Afghan women and other foreigners living in Kabul. Yearly dues for regular membership is Af. 250 and for associates Af. 125."

AWA Committees assist hospitals, run sewing circles, arrange courses for servants and cooks, engage in welfare activities, sell Afghan handicrafts, plan children's functions and rent linen and dishes. Each committee has about 20 members.

The Hospital Committee which is helping the Ebne Seena, Kabul Maternity, Wazir Akbar Khan and Ali Abad hospitals, contributed Af. 42,500 for the purchase of new mattresses and Af. 5,300 for maintenance equipment for Ebne Seena hospital last year, said Mrs. Glenn Craig, the president of the AWA Hospital Committee, who has been shouldering this responsibility for three years.

Other assistance to Ebne Seena hospital has been in getting English instructors to teach doctors and nurses and providing nurses uniforms, children's toys, magazines, newspapers and clothes for bed ridden patients.

All help has been made available at the request of the hospital authorities.

When surgery students of the hospital required masks and gowns for the operating room the AWA Hospital Committee provided the masks to meet this emergency," Mrs. Craig said.

"We have also donated books and medical journals and magazines to the hospital's library. We also helped start a vegetable garden for the hospital."

When UNICEF discontinued its milk programme in Afghanistan and daily deliveries of milk to Kabul Maternity Hospital was stopped, the AWA Hospital Committee took over this task and distributed milk given by CARE-Medico to maternity patients. We also supplied jelly and instant pudding to supplement their diets.

"We later turned this programme over to the Maternity staff."

The committee has also donated newspapers, used bottles and clothing to the Maternity Hospital from time to time including 40 metres of water proof material last April to make sheets for cribs.

Wazir Akbar Khan hospital patients have seen films of general interests with Dari commentary provided by USIS and the central supply set up by Peace Corps nurses has continually received syringes, bottles and papers.

We have also supported WHO sponsored nurse training programmes in Ali Abad hospital and the provinces supplying almost 160 students including boys with materials for uniforms. Each nurse requires two uniforms a year and at present there are about 200 students in provincial nursing hospitals so much remains to be done. Last year we gave Ali Abad a washing machine to keep the boys' uniforms clean.

The Hospital Committee has raised funds for handicapped and crippled children. The first to be helped from this special fund is 12 year old Ghulam Sarwar, who lost the use of both hands as the result of grasping a high tension wire. One hand has since been removed and the other requires extensive surgery.

The Sewing Committee's 20 American, Afghan, German and Japanese members making sheets, uniforms for nurses and doctors, towels, diapers, quilts, stuffed toys, baby gown and booties out of the local material specially cotton cloth from the Afghan Textile Company.

The Children's Committee is active in providing toys and arrange games and parties for the children in the Kabul hospitals and the House

By Amin Saikal

of the Destitute (Marastoon). Currently the members are busy setting up of a Christmas party given by American children for Marastoon children. The welfare Committee is in charge of publishing illustrated children books and providing scholarships for a number of Af-

ghan male and female teachers to attend the Education College of Kabul University. This year six scholarships have been awarded. The committee also tries to find English instructors for the high school of the Afghan Women's Institute.



Miss Blood (left) and Mrs. Glenn Craig, members of the AWA Hospital Committee entertain patients at the Women's Hospital with hand puppets. Committee members frequently visit patients to make their stay in the hospital a little more enjoyable.

Press On Women:

Parent and teacher associations

By A Staff Writer

The children learn, is the foundation on which the growth of our society will rest. They have to be encouraged to take an interest in their children lessons, and in a way learn along with them.

When they are able to appreciate what their children are learning, they will start to take an interest in what goes on in the classroom, in what the teacher does, how they can possibly help their children in their studies, and help the teachers more effectively teach their children.

The desire of parents to better the education of their children is a fact. We have seen innumerable instances of who communities in the provinces donating money, land and buildings for new schools. The interest is there. The women's institute in forming parent teacher associations can help channel it into more productive areas.

Since the Women's Institute is involved in educational activities, running training courses and vocational schools and has a great measure of public confidence, it is probably the best one to make a head start in this connection.

However, it is certainly beyond the capability of the Women's Institute to form and run parent and teacher associations in even a substantial number of schools in Kabul where the institute is most active.

Children spend more time at home than they do in school during the academic year, excluding vacations and regular holidays. Therefore, the Women's Institute will probably have better success if it works in conjunction with the Education Ministry, the Crescent Society and the Rural Development Authority.

Newspapers in Kabul have brought the subject of a link between the family and the school time and again last week it was known that the Women's Institute is thinking of taking an initiative in this direction.

President of the Women's Institute Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi said on her return to Kabul from a visit to Turkey and Iran that the institute is planning to establish a parents and teachers association in Kabul as a first link in the chain of such associations around the country.

Parent teacher associations are organisations which have grown up primarily in the United States over the last 20 years or so. They function primarily as social groups where parents can meet the teachers of their children, discuss certain school problems that affect the welfare of the children as a whole and also the special problems of individual children.

It is a forum for teachers to meet the community of parents and to get to know individual parents personally. It gives a voice in school affairs to both the individual and the community and shows parents how they can best participate in the education of their children.

In the first stages of parent and teacher association in Afghanistan we cannot expect this to be the case at first since we first have to generate interest on the part of the parents in the very concept of education.

Therefore, parental interest in the workings of the school will have to be stimulated. Parents must be taught to see that the school is a vital part of the community and that the education that is what

Madam, My Madam

Television helps bring boys and girls together, or does it?

By Nokta Cheen, New York

The curtain slowly rises. The television viewer sees three young boys seated to the right and a young, charming cutie seated blindfolded at left. A thick curtain separates the boys from the girl, so that the boys and girl can not see each other.

The game, which is called dating, starts. The girl asks questions, from boys. Each of the boys gives an answer to the question. When the questions are finished the girl, who has never seen the boys, will select one boy as her date. The boys have also never seen the girl, and till the end of the game will not know her.

Questions: If we are going to the movie in the evening and my shoe heel is caught in the crack of the escalator during the big evening rush hour, what will you do?

The first boy: I would feel uncomfortable to pull out your shoe heel in a crowd. I would leave it to your decision.

The second boy: I will pull your foot out of the shoe and then hurry you out from the crowd so that we may not feel humiliated.

The third boy: I will follow the escalator to the last point when it merges with the surface. Your shoe will then come out automatically. I will put your shoe on your foot so that you will wear it.

Question: If at the end of this game I'm your date, what will be your first reaction?

First boy: We will have a warm handshake.

Second boy: I will chew your lower lip—the part I like in a girl's mouth.

Third boy: I will come to you with my arms open. Have a light

embrace and kiss your two cheeks gently.

Question: If during the first eve of our date while we are dancing on the floor of the big dancing salon of a hotel in Miami Beach a drunk boy comes to our table and invites me for a dance, would you let me go with him?

First boy: I couldn't help it. After all you are only a date. Go ahead if YOU want to.

Second boy: I will punch the boy in the nose. Let him learn the lesson of his life from me.

Third boy: I will tell him: "Excuse me sir, she is not feeling well. She can't dance."

Question: If during the first evening of our first date you find out that you don't like certain things in me, what will you do.

The first boy: At the end of the evening I will say goodbye to you and will not make another date.

The second boy: I will point out your errors so that you correct yourself immediately.

The third boy: I will try to adjust myself. If they are too big I will note them in my mind so that once we are a little closer to one another, I will quietly point them out to you.

Question: If on our flight to the Miami Beach Hotel I lose my suitcase, and on reaching the suite reserved for us we find out about it, what will you do?

The first boy: I will let you stay in the hotel, get a cab and go back to the air terminal to find the suitcase.

The second boy: What do you need a suitcase for? I don't mind if you sleep without your pyjamas.

The third boy: I will phone from the hotel lobby the information office of the air terminal, make enquiries and try to locate the luggage. Once that is done, I will tell the hotel management to fetch the suitcase for us. Till the suitcase arrives, we will have a cup of coffee and chat.

Question: What time do you want us to eat breakfast?

First boy: I will not fix any time. I want to be irregular when I am in a hotel.

Second boy: I want us to be the last couple to eat breakfast in the dining room of the hotel, whatever time it may be.

Third boy: I love a morning swim before taking breakfast.

Question: When you are bored with me what will you do?

The first boy: I will go out alone and have a walk.

The second boy: I will read a newspaper in the hotel lobby as long as I could. It will take hours to finish the paper.

Third boy: I will turn on the television.

The game is over. The girl chose the third boy for her date. The curtain rises and the boy and the girl are introduced to one another, by the director of the dating game. They are given tickets for a week of expense paid trip to Miami Beach.

Whether the boy and the girl physically fit one another is a different matter. Sometimes a tall girl gets a short boy as her date. Sometimes, Madam, the girl is horrid looking and the boy regrets his venture of stepping into a blind date. Horrid, isn't it?

Hostesses give new look to Ariana Boeing 727

Coming or going its Ariana's lovely corps of stewardesses that make travelling half the fun especially on the new Boeing 727 international flights. Eleven girls, many of them who have been trained in the U.S., are having fun travelling between New Delhi and London and meeting new people everyday from all over the world. But fun is not all. The girls have to work hard to make sure that the passengers are comfortable and that they enjoy their flight and the service. "Three of us can serve all our passengers hot food within 20 minutes", says Miss Zainab who has been working for Ariana Airlines for the last two a half years.

Below (left to right) are Miss Zainab, Miss Gul Ghutai, Miss Tahaira and Miss Noor Sabah, four of the Ariana international flight hostesses, typical of the new breed of young Afghan women who are helping Afghanistan take her place in the jet age.



Weather

Skies in the southern, southeastern, eastern and southwestern regions will be cloudy without rain and snow and other parts of the country will be cloudy with rain and snow. Yesterday the warmest areas were Jalalabad, Farah and Bost with a high of 20 C, 68 F with chance of rain, and the coldest areas were Lal, North and South Salang with a low of -8 C, 17.5 F. Yesterday Lal had 18 cm. snow, North Salang 120 cm. and Sharak 9 cm. Today's temperature in Kabul 11:30 a.m. was 4 C, 39 F. With cloudy sky and rain, Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 3 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	6 C	0 C
	43 F	32 F
Kandahar	16 C	8 C
	61 F	46 F
Mazare Sharif	10 C	1 C
	50 F	43 F
Herat	14 C	4 C
	57 F	39 F
Ghazni	5 C	0 C
	41 F	32 F
Kunduz	11 C	6 C
	52 F	43 F
Bamian	6 C	-3 C
	43 F	26 F
Laghman	14 C	12 C
	57 F	53 F
Baghlan	11 C	5 C
	52 F	41 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 12, 2, 4 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **ONE STEP TO HEAVEN** with Wahdat and Pori Banayee.

PARK CINEMA:
At 12, 2, 4 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **ONE STEP TO HEAVEN** with Wahdat and Pori Banayee called for more skit R ATAH

Aggression

(Continued from page 2)

My delegation, therefore, deems it of utmost importance that any formulation of the definition of aggression should include this vital important aspect of the question.

The priority principle in order not to have any justification for preventive wars, which are a vital violation of the Charter, should be taken into account by any formula. Also, in the view of my delegation, it is of significance that a clear distinction be drawn between armed aggression and the legitimate right of self-defence.

The use of force and economic, social and cultural pressure against the national liberation movements which are struggling for their inherent right of self-determination and independence should be considered as aggression and a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

These were some of the general comments and views of my delegation on the subject.

We hope that the Special Committee will find it possible to incorporate the economic aspect of the question in any final draft definition which will be presented to the General Assembly.

In conclusion, I wish to state that due to the importance of the question and as the conditions are favourable for the progress of the future work of the Committee on the question we will support the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/L.733/R.I.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, (AFP).—Prof. Chris Barnard, South Africa's heart swap pioneer, arrived here from Cape Town yesterday on a space mission.

Tuesday he has a date with doctors at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration centre in Philadelphia, discussing medical problems facing cosmonauts.

KADS to present 3-day Xmas music show

"Christmas in Story and Song" is being presented by the Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society, this Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 12, 13 and 14 at 7:30 p.m. in the American Center.

Music and literature from all over the world inspired by the Christmas Festival will be performed by an international cast under the direction of Joan Ramsay.

Participants include the International Chorus directed by Joan Ramsay, the Kammerchor directed by Freigang Muller, The American International School Trio and Junior Chorus, the Kabulaire, and Cole Family Singers and the Kabul Chamber Orchestra.

Solo parts will be sung by Renate Dorfel-Kelletat, Joan Bernard, Geri Arndt, Gerry Zonneveld, Donn Block, Frank Dorfel and James J. Carson.

Dramatic readings include excerpts from "Under the Greenwood Tree" (Thomas Hardy) presented by Frederick Learoyd, and from "Christmas Stories" (Charles Dickens) by Sally Timbrell. James J. Carson will narrate the customs and legends of the Christmas season from many lands.

Thieu planning cabinet reshuffle

SAIGON, Dec. 9, (AFP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu traveled Sunday to Vung Tau reportedly to discuss a ministerial reshuffle with Premier Tran Van Huong, the newspaper Le Temps said.

National Assembly deputies had demanded government changes Saturday during debates on the sending of a South Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.

Reshuffle reports were denied however by spokesman for the president and premier and the South Vietnamese press agency said President Thieu had gone to Vung Tau to present decorations to four retired teachers.

Likely policies of U.S. president-elect

(Continued from page 2)

This is the lesson of all struggles for freedom—the Indian struggle for independence, the struggle of all colonial peoples, the women's struggle for votes in Britain, the Labour movement everywhere. Any people to become free must be self-reliantly free in themselves first.

But the bad thing about Black Power is that it is thinking in terms of racial segregation when what the world needs is racial integration. It is talking of es-

tablating Black States in the South of the U.S. This means a surrender to the South African view of Bantustan—the separation of Whites and non-Whites into different States.

What we need today is inter-racialism, the development of societies where we are human beings first and where race and colour do not count. To that I make one qualification. Racial harmony should not mean the complete loss of racial characteristics and cultures. We don't all want to become of one pattern.

Black Power has now become a force in America, and perhaps the most disturbing feature of the Nixon victory was his insistence on "Law and order" by the use of stern force. There will be trouble from the ghettos of American cities where the underprivileged Negroes exist in sordid poverty. The American people voted for peace in Vietnam but they may find themselves with a Vietnam in America itself. A frightening portent was the large vote which the white racist list Wallace received.

Britain may be severely hit by the economic policy of the Nixon administration. There will almost certainly be deflation, which will hit the British export trade and put in danger our economic recovery on which Harold Wilson is counting. And the economic advance of India and all the developing countries will be affected. This is the suicidal policy of the bankers, to whom we are all slaves.

India and the developing nations will also suffer from the tendency in America, which will grow under the Nixon administration, to cut overseas aid. Asia and Africa will have to depend more on self-development, of which India in Asia and Tanzania in Africa are already giving encouraging examples.

I refer to India's success in applying new methods to food production and to Tanzania's reliance on internal reconstruction rather than foreign investment. But what the world needs most of all is international economic cooperation.

Our present policies of expanding exports and reducing imports means that we are all trying to prosper at the expense of others. Economic nationalism must become economic internationalism if we are to be saved. (INFA)

World News In Brief

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 9, (Reuter).—War between Malaysia and the Philippines over Sabah was not likely unless it was initiated by Manila, Kassim Bin Hashim, the speaker of Sabah's State Legislature, said Sunday.

He was commenting to reports on a reported statement by Filipino congressman, Salipad Pandatun, in New York on Friday that the dispute might erupt into war if peaceful efforts got nowhere.

Kassim, here on a week's visit, said: unless the Philippines herself initiates one, there will be no war between the two countries.

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 9, (Reuter).—Italy is to give Malaysia long-term credit and technical aid for a prefabricated housing pilot project, 9,582,25 million Malaysian dollars (about 3.5 million sterling).

Local government and housing Minister Khaw Kai Boh, said yesterday before leaving for Rome he would discuss terms for the loan with Italian officials during his 10-day visit.

"The Italian government has shown great interest for this third project to be launched next year at Johore," he said.

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 9, (Reuter).—Lawyers for Guyana's parliamentary opposition have given notice of appeal against a court ruling that the supreme

court had no power to postpone the December 16 general elections.

Chief Justice Harold Bolders' decision Saturday came as a defeat for the united force independent opposition, which had hoped to get the elections postponed on the grounds that arrangements were unconstitutional and illegal.

SRINAGAR, Dec. 9, (Reuter).—The Pakistan government has been asked to allow the body of the Kashmir Moslem leader Mir Waiz Mohammad Yusuf, who died in Pakistan Saturday to be buried in the Indian-held part of Kashmir.

His nephew, Maulawi Farooq, who is the present Mir Waiz or head priest of Kashmiri Moslems, said he had cabled President Ayub Khan asking for the body to be brought here.

Maulawi Farooq, President of the Awami Action Committee, added that he had obtained the permission of the Indian and Kashmir governments for the transfer of the body.



M.B. Rafiq



M.Z. Sediq

Dr. Mohammad Zaher Sediq has been appointed vice president for foreign news in Bakhtar news agency. Mohammad Bashir Rafiq, the former editor of Zhwandoon is the new director of the Home News Department at the agency.

NEEDED

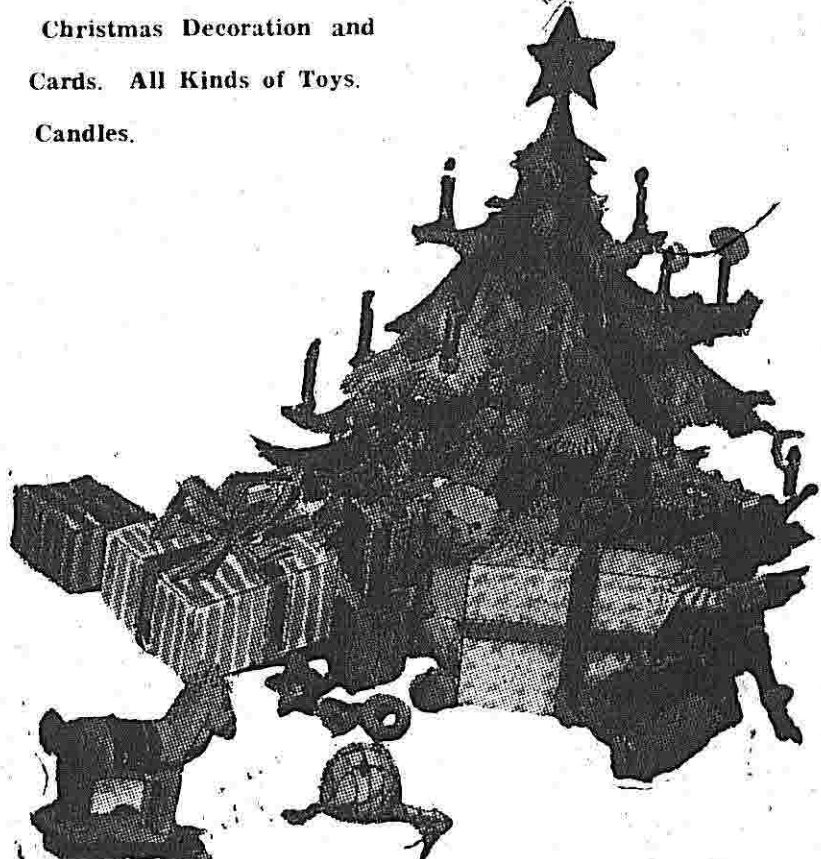
500 German neon bulbs 1.2 metres long 40 watt each Af. 75 and 500 German starters each Af. 18
Suppliers may submit their bids up to December 17, to the Purchasing Department of Kabul University.

HAMID ZADAH

Christmas Gifts for Children.

Ladies and Men

Christmas Decoration and Cards. All Kinds of Toys. Candles.



Hamidzadah Store Share Nau Mattin Store Jade Willayat

Needed

Pumping and plumbing installations are needed for the construction of a Kabul University water network project. Interested person and departments should submit their bids within the next 20 days to the Kabul University Maintenance Department. Sample equipment should be shown to the Maintenance Department.



Posteen Posteen
Hakim's dry cleaning offers quality cleaning and deoderising of posteen (sheepskin).

Hakim's dry cleaning will clean one suit, man's or woman's, free of charge, if you return 25 coat hangars.

Hakim's dry cleaning cleans your winter overcoat and raincoat at a 20 per cent reduction.

AEROFLOT WINTER SCHEDULE

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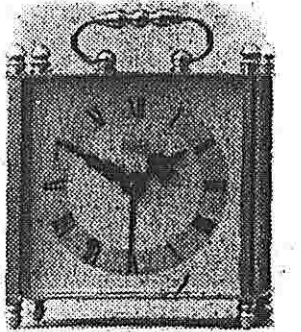
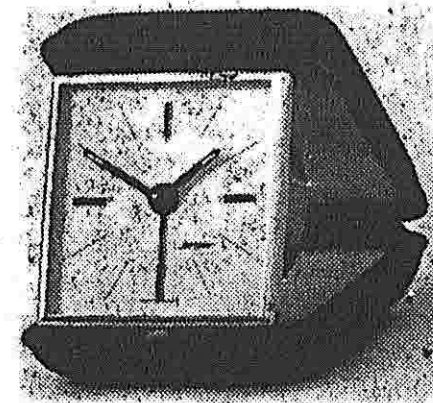
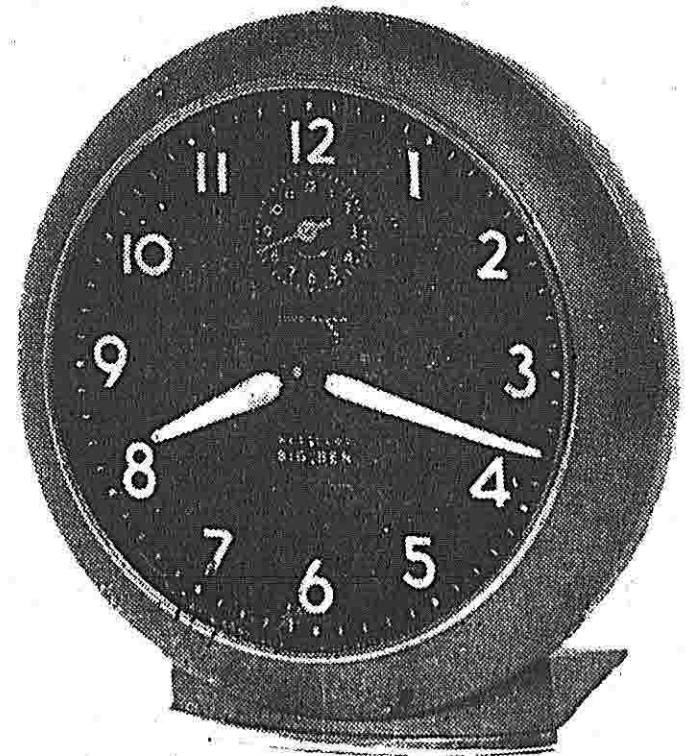
Arrives in KABUL at 9. 20 every Wednesday

Departs KABUL at 8. 35 every Thursday

All times local

Be at Kabul Airport in time.

ALARM CLOCKS



Different kinds of table and wall clocks of famous world factories have newly arrived:

1. Big Ben Canadian table clock
2. Kenzel table and wall clocks
3. British Smiths table and wall clocks
4. Jerger table clock

The above clocks in new models and colours are available at the Akbari watch shop.

Address: First floor Pashtany Tejaraty Bank and Watch shop on the first floor of the Park Hotel in Mohammad Jan Khan Wat.